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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

JUDGE BROOKS.
BALTIMORE, N. C., Aug. 18.
Judge Brooks, District Judge, ordered Kirk to
make return of writs and prisoners before
him at Salisbury to-day. Twenty-three had
arrived. Gov. Holden sent for Chief Justice
Pearson, who arrived here last night. Gov. Holden
proposed to obey the writ to-day issued by
Judge Pearson, heretofore, and deliver the pris-
oners at Chambers. Sixteen or eighteen arrived
here this afternoon.

After the writs issued by Judge Pearson failed
because Gov. Holden refused to deliver the pris-
oners, Judge Brooks was applied to, and issued
writs under the 14th amendment to the Consti-
tution of the United States for the delivery of
all prisoners, and ordered return to be made to
him at Salisbury to-day. Holden and Pearson
thus snub Judge Brooks. Anxiety is felt for the
result. Other arrests have been made by Kirk
recently.

Much indignation is felt at the treatment of
prisoners. The editor of the Sentinel was put in
a dungeon cell in the jail at Graham with a negro
condemned to be hung for rape.
Mr. Turner, editor of the Sentinel, and twenty-
three others have arrived here. They all appear
to be in good spirits. The prisoners were
brought before Judge Brooks. Kirk was allowed
until to-morrow to make return. The prisoners
were released on their own recognizance in bonds
of one thousand dollars. It is thought that all
will be discharged. Writs have been granted
for thirty others still under arrest.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
BERLIN, Aug. 18.—F. M.
Bergen, Kirk's Lieutenant-Colonel, arrived
at four o'clock this afternoon with prisoners for
whom Chief Justice Pearson had some time ago
issued writs. A motion was made by counsel
for dismissal of petition, but was retraced upon
production of Mr. Wiley under the charge of the
murder of Stephens. Holden's counsel made
counter motion for commitment on bench war-
rant on affidavit of Bergen. Motions lie over
until to-morrow, Pearson bailing Wiley in mean-
time in the sum of five thousand dollars.
The other eighteen prisoners brought to this
city are still under Holden's guard.

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REPORTED DEATH OF NAPOLEON.
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BERLIN, Aug. 18.
The Queen has received the following from
the King:
"NEAR BRUSSELS, Aug. 19th, 9 A. M.
"The French army was attacked to-day west
of Metz. The position was very strong. My
troops fought a combat of nine hours, totally
routed the French forces and intercepted their
communication with Paris and threw them back
upon Metz."
A rumor is current of the sudden death of Na-
poleon of apoplexy. Though positively asserted
by some, the rumor should be accepted with
distrust.

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The inhabitants of Chalons have been ordered
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Two German vessels loaded with oil have been
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LONDON, Aug. 19.
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insisting that the present war is Lutheran
against the Catholic Church. The Protestants
were assailed relentlessly.
A dreadful colliery explosion occurred at Wigan
in Lancashire. Twenty were killed and many
injured.
Queen Victoria is at Balmoral.
It is stated that there are more than 100,000
German soldiers between the Rhine and Paris.
The French succeeded in retreating Strasbourg.
It is admitted that the corps of Frederick Charles
suffered severely. It is stated that Bazaine had
to weaken his forces while under fire to send a
regiment to defend the Emperor's person. A
part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nan-
cy and appointed a Mayor. Invasion from Lux-
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Gladders has retreated. The Cabinet are sum-
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Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph
letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to ac-
cept peace if proposed by France.
The Pope writes him to the same effect.
The Atlantic cable of '66 has been repaired.
The signals are perfect.

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Many more arrests of persons suspected of
connection with Villetto affairs have been made.
MADRID, Aug. 20.
The Government is preparing for heavy ship-
ments of troops for Cuba early in September.
Some two dozen Republican leaders, including
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vantage of the amnesty.
Don Pierrand has not yet returned.

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REPORTED DEATH OF NAPOLEON.
PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES.
INVESTMENT OF STRASBURG.
MACMAHON PARISWARD.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
The bombardment of Strasbourg on Friday
last from morning until noon, when it was
suspended two hours. The return fire was almost
harmless.
There is great rejoicing in German cities over
the recent victory. Illuminations and processions
were the features of the occasion.
PARIS, Aug. 20.
The Council of War has ordered a partial de-
struction of Baze de Bionville.
The inhabitants of Chalons have been ordered
to get their grain away within twenty-four
hours.
Two German vessels loaded with oil have been
captured.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
The Emperor Extremely Ill.—Bloody Bat-
tle—Prussians Victorious—Communi-
cation between Metz and Paris
Destroyed—Queen Victoria and
the Pope Intercede for Peace.
LONDON, Aug. 19.
Serious disturbances have occurred in the de-
partment of Yonne, caused by bijected peasant
insisting that the present war is Lutheran
against the Catholic Church. The Protestants
were assailed relentlessly.
A dreadful colliery explosion occurred at Wigan
in Lancashire. Twenty were killed and many
injured.
Queen Victoria is at Balmoral.
It is stated that there are more than 100,000
German soldiers between the Rhine and Paris.
The French succeeded in retreating Strasbourg.
It is admitted that the corps of Frederick Charles
suffered severely. It is stated that Bazaine had
to weaken his forces while under fire to send a
regiment to defend the Emperor's person. A
part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nan-
cy and appointed a Mayor. Invasion from Lux-
emburg is considered imminent.
Gladders has retreated. The Cabinet are sum-
moned to consider intercession for speedy peace.
Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph
letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to ac-
cept peace if proposed by France.
The Pope writes him to the same effect.
The Atlantic cable of '66 has been repaired.
The signals are perfect.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
Many more arrests of persons suspected of
connection with Villetto affairs have been made.
MADRID, Aug. 20.
The Government is preparing for heavy ship-
ments of troops for Cuba early in September.
Some two dozen Republican leaders, including
Pani Arjula, have returned to Madrid, taking ad-
vantage of the amnesty.
Don Pierrand has not yet returned.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every
insertion, \$1.
Special Notices will be charged \$2.00 per square
for each and every insertion.
All Ordinaries and private publications of every
character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private
character, and, under ANY circumstances, is
admitted.

STATE NEWS.
INJURED.—Miss Eleanor Jones, daughter
of J. W. Jones, of Newbern, sustained
quite a serious injury a few days since.
Gov. BRAGG.—A Johnston county cor-
respondent of the Raleigh Sentinel recom-
mends Ex-Gov. Thos. Bragg for U. S. Sen-
ator. A solid recommendation.
BEAUFORT.—This delightful summer
resort is well attended this season. Miss
E. of Newbern and Miss L. of
Raleigh, are the reigning belles. Each is
the centre of a circle of admirers and hold
undisputed sway.

GRAND RECEPTION.—Great preparations
are being made in Raleigh to give the
prisoners released by order of Judge
Brooks, a Grand Reception on Monday
night. Capt. J. O. DeCarteret is Marshal.
J. G. Herter, Flag Bearer, and Chas.
Wedden, Bearer of Devise. There is a
long list of Assistant Marshals, and the
following

HONORARY MARSHALS.
Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. Sion H. Rogers,
" W. A. Graham, " B. B. Gilliam,
" Wm. H. Battle, " A. M. Waddell,
" J. M. Leach, " Maj. Seaton Gales,
" B. F. Moore, " Hon. W. M. Shipch,
" Jos. J. Davis, " Wm. T. Dorch,
" T. J. Leach, " Plato Durham,
" D. G. Fowles, " A. H. Arrington,
" K. P. Battle, " J. Sholer,
" Abram Rencher, " J. O. Harper.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—The Gov-
ernor having graciously made up his mind
to allow the execution of the law in North
Carolina, which determination was per-
haps, somewhat accelerated by Judge
Brooks and his writs of habeas corpus, the
prisoners for whom writs were issued by
Chief Justice Pearson, some four or five
weeks ago, (those, it will be remembered,
Kirk declared had "played out," were de-
livered here yesterday by the military au-
thorities.
Judge Pearson having been notified by
the Governor that he might resume the
exercise of his official duties, ordered F.
A. Wiley, of Caswell, before him for exami-
nation.
L. P. Olds, Attorney General, appeared
for the Executive, and Messrs. K. P. & R.
H. Battle, Watts and Winters, for the
prisoners. The rest of the prisoners' coun-
sel except Gen. M. W. Hanson, who ar-
rived this morning, were in Salisbury,
where it was supposed all the prisoners
would be taken.

Counted for the prisoners, through the
Battle, Esq., then submitted the question
to His Honor.
Hon. R. M. Pearson, at Chambers,
Chief Justice, Aug. 18, 1870.

In the matter of the several petitioners of John
Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, N. H. Ryan, Robert Egan,
F. A. Wiley and others, who were released by
writs, your Honor having stated in the opinion
filed in the several cases bearing date Aug. 20d,
1870, that your power was exhausted and the said
petitioners in consequence thereof, deeming
themselves without remedy from the Judiciary of

The War—Our War Map—The Situation.
The readers of the JOURNAL are presented to-day with a small but accurate map of the seat of war. By keeping this map for reference they will be able to follow intelligently the operations of the belligerents. We will call attention to the points which are now in the immediate field of action:

About the middle of the lower edge of the map is seen the Rhine, flowing past Strasbourg in a north westerly direction toward Mainz or Mayence. Opposite to Karlsruhe, the French frontier (indicated by a dotted line) leaves the Rhine and turns sharply to the north east, passing by Wiesburg, Saarbrück, Thionville, Montmedy, Sedan, Metz, Valenciennes, Lille and Dunkerke, the last seven of which are fortresses. A railroad passing through Thionville, Montmedy, Metz, and Reims connects Metz with Paris and Chalons, even after the railroad through Toul and Bar-le-due has been destroyed. The chain of the Vosges Mountains is not indicated on the map, but a line starting at Mainz and passing about one-eighth of an inch on the left of the dot which indicates Colmar on the map, will show the position of those mountains with sufficient accuracy. Fribourg, the chief fortress of the Vosges, which is reported, but not officially, to have surrendered, is between Saarburg and Saverne, (or Zabern on the map).

The distances between the most important points are about as follows: From Paris to Berlin, 500 miles; to Strasbourg, 312 miles; to Metz, 200 miles; to Nancy, 219; to Bar-le-due, 157 miles; to Chalons, 100 miles; to Reims, 106 miles.

Verdun is 39 miles northwest of Metz; Elain, 12 miles northeast of Verdun, and 18 miles northwest of Metz.

Rezonville, where the great battle of the 18th and 19th took place, is a village between Metz and Verdun. Metz is 12 miles from the Tour de Metz, on the road to Verdun.

To-day's (24th) noon dispatches confirm the views we advanced in our last article. Bazaine, in his position at Elain, finds a strong base and abundant supplies in the line of northern fortresses from Montmedy to Metz, and if necessary to Valenciennes and Lille. McMahon, now in full communication with Bazaine, is in the plains between Chalons and Verdun. The army of Trochu garrisons Paris with 200,000 men. The road to Paris is open to the Prussians by Bar-le-due and Vitry-le-François. But the latter, weakened by the fearful losses in the seven day's fight of last week, are too weary to advance, presenting their flank to Bazaine and McMahon. The Crown Prince, whose advanced guard had penetrated to St. Dizier and even Vitry-le-François, has wisely fallen back. His army and that of Prince Charles have also operated their junction. This is another hint before the hurricane. A great battle must be fought this week.

Judge Pearson.
I hope it is not necessary, from what I see in the newspapers, to think proper to say, "I enter upon this investigation of the question of probable cause" with a single eye to truth and justice."

And has it really come to this? Is it necessary that the Chief Justice of North Carolina should declare from the bench that he enters into the investigation of a question "with a single eye to truth and justice?" Does Judge Pearson's conscience smite him? If his conduct was above suspicion he could laugh to scorn what he sees in the newspapers.

It gives us little pleasure to refer to this dark page in the judicial history of North Carolina. We looked with contempt upon the conduct of such accidental Judges as Jones, Tongue and Watts. Their infamy left no stain upon the State. But Chief Justice Pearson was the ermine in the better days of North Carolina, and we had a right to expect he would be the more careful not to tarnish it in the fifth by which he was surrounded.

His course in declining to compel Kirk to bring the prisoners before him, and the avidity with which he rushes to Raleigh when told by Governor Holden that he would graciously permit him to exercise the functions of his office; his open and warm endorsement of the political harangue of, and gross attacks upon, the distinguished counsel for the prisoners by Dick Badger; his conversation with, and admissions to, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, are sufficient to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every North Carolinian who feels a pride in the good name of the State and in the integrity of its highest judicial officer. And then, when we consider that in the midst of it all, Governor Holden appoints Judge Pearson to a lucrative office and he accepts it, he has indeed cause to assure the public that he investigates a case "with a single eye to truth and justice."

The War—The Alleged Ultimatum of the King of Prussia—The Situation at Last.
Cable dispatches assert that the King of Prussia has signified the ultimatum upon which he will consent to sheathe the sword, viz.: 1st. That he be recognized as Emperor of Germany. 2d. That Alsace and the city of Strasbourg be dismembered from France and transferred to Baden. 3d. That France pay the expenses of the war. 4th. That the Napoleon dynasty be excluded from the throne, and an Orleans Prince be recognized as King of France.

It is very probable that this supposed ultimatum is only the invention of newspaper correspondents, made desperate by the want of authentic news. If the King of Prussia has really put forth such preconditions, it only shows how prosperity blinds men and takes away their judgment.

In the year 1792 France found herself disorganized, without finance, without a navy; with an army of less than 50,000

men, of which nearly all the experienced officers had passed over to the enemy. At that day the Prussian army was nearer Paris (then unfortified) than it is now; and the ultimatum was then also laid down of submission to the legitimate Bourbons—submission, indemnity, &c. The reply was the uprising of the French people. Twelve hundred thousand raw but valiant soldiers rushed to the frontier, drove back the enemy, and carried the war into their country; and for twenty-three long years afterward the French armies resisted the combined efforts of all Europe, and planted their victorious eagles on the spires of every capital from Cadix to Moscow. It was only after such tremendous struggles, when two millions of Frenchmen had perished; when France was exhausted of men, horses, and all the materials of war, that she yielded—not to any single power, but to all Europe combined.

Is it reasonable to suppose that a nation, so powerful, so warlike and so proud, will yield now, after one month's struggle, when her resources in men and means are hardly touched? She has been taken by surprise, and at a disadvantage, by this tremendous invasion, so unparalleled in modern warfare. She expected war upon the usual scale. She supposed Prussia would advance with 300,000 men, as she did in the Sadowa campaign, and for this emergency France was ready. But for the million of men held in readiness by the crafty policy of Bismarck, neither France nor any other European nation was prepared. Hence the French disasters.

But there is nothing in the present situation to warrant the arrogant demands of Prussia. In spite of all the success she may have gained at the end of the late seven days fighting, the military position remains essentially the same. Bazaine's army, even if cut off from Paris, has the whole of northeastern France, with its numerous and powerful fortresses as his base, and he maintains his position on the flank of the Prussian line of advance. There is no evidence that his army has suffered any losses not fully equalled by those of the Prussians. Before the Prussian army can arrive in front of Paris, half a million of men will have concentrated for its defence, and it cannot be invested by less than 1,200,000 men. If the Crown Prince, advancing by Vitry le Francois, Fere-Champenoise and La Ferte, leaves the army of Chalons in his flank and rear, his situation will be exceedingly perilous, unless the Prussians have, as they claim, six hundred thousand additional troops advancing now to the support of those already in France. Unless the Red Republicans of Paris are ready to betray their country to a foreign foe in order to destroy Napoleon, Paris cannot be taken. We who saw with the naked eye the Federalists from the streets of Richmond in 1862, may well believe that a Prussian army may come in sight of Paris, and yet be ultimately defeated, and shattered, and driven beyond its own frontiers.

But even under the most favorable circumstances, the King of Prussia will never be allowed to carry out his supposed ultimatum. It matters little to the world whether he call himself King of Prussia or Emperor of Germany, and whether or not France be compelled to pay the expenses of the war. But the territorial aggrandisement of Prussia, by the dismemberment of France, will not be tolerated by the rest of Europe. Prussia's success will unite all the other powers against her. In four years she has virtually absorbed all the German States. She has humbled Austria and excluded her from Germany. She has now all but prostrated the military power of France, and if unchecked, her next step will be to absorb Holland and strip Austria of her German provinces under pretext of completing the work of German unity. A power which, within three weeks of a declaration of war, can throw a million of soldiers in the field, is a standing menace to all Europe, and her ambitious career will be stopped, as was that of the first Napoleon, by a coalition of all Europe if necessary.

The Political Inquisition and its Authors.
We direct attention to the affidavits of Messrs. L. H. Murray, D. W. Weedon and George S. Rogers, recently held as prisoners by Holden, Pearson and Kirk, published to-day. We are satisfied that they present facts which will startle our people, prepared, as they are, for the recital of outrages by the vagabonds employed to do the bidding of Holden's malice. How guiltless Pearson is of these cruelties he must settle with his own conscience.

We believe that Outlaw and Stephens were murdered by Holden's fellows of the Loyal League, and he devises schemes of horrid cruelty to manufacture evidence against party opponents. The political Inquisition is inaugurated to force confessions from the enfeebled, imploring innocent men.

In these affidavits we have the Radical plan for carrying North Carolina, born in the festering brains of Pool and Settle, and nurtured in the cowardly heart of Holden. The employment of such cutthroats as Kirk and Burgen to war upon the people of North Carolina could have emanated from none but cravens, or attempted for any other than the basest purposes. Pool and Settle may attempt to escape the wrath and contempt of an outraged people, which will be severely visited upon their cowardly dupe and guilty partner; but we hope that public scorn will follow those among our citizens who extend to either the ordinary courtesies due to honest men. They have placed themselves without the pale of social recognition; they have gloated over the imprisonment of innocent men, and have chuckled over the miseries inflicted upon hundreds of hapless households. To retain political power they have used a malicious partisan to make war upon their own people, and have consigned many noble gentlemen to the dungeons, and subjected them to indignities and sufferings without parallel in a civilized land.

Let all read these affidavits, and in the execrations which are heaped upon Holden, do not forget the deeds who devised the plan and supplied the nerve for its development.

Death of a Good Man.
We regret to learn of the death of Mr. RICHARD T. HOSKINS, of Tarboro'. He died on Monday, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Hoskins has for many years been a leading citizen and merchant of Tarboro', and in his business and social relations he was justly esteemed. A communicant of the Episcopal Church, he was for many years a member of the vestry of Calvary Church, and the Lay Reader for the congregation during the absence of the pastor. His loss will be seriously felt by his family, his friends and neighbors, and all who knew him will unite in their sorrow over the death of this most excellent man.

Hon. Josiah Turner.
The friends of Hon. Josiah Turner propose to raise, by subscription, a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing an office, type and presses complete, as a present to that gentleman. They propose to raise the sum by one dollar subscriptions, no one being allowed to give more.

We approve this project, and will cheerfully do all we can to further it. We are certain that many of our citizens will gladly contribute to a fund which manifests their approval of Mr. Turner's course, and at the same time rebukes the cowardly conduct of Holden.

Early arrangements will be made to give our people an opportunity to subscribe to this fund.

The University.
The University of North Carolina opened its Fall session a few days since with nine students.

Third Congressional District—The Duty of Conservatism.
ROCKINGHAM, Aug. 21, 1870.

Editors of Journal:—I learn that Col. Oliver H. Dockery attributes his defeat, almost exclusively, to the machinations of Andrew Jackson Jones, a disappointed aspirant for the radical nomination. That the conduct of this notorious individual had some influence on the result at the election, I do not deny. But the examination of the vote for Attorney General, when the party lines were more accurately observed, will show that there were other potent causes at work which brought about the recent glorious political revolution. Jones and his friends, or rather Dockery's enemies, supported Mr. Phillips for Governor, and tried to uphold him. And yet Judge Shippen received in the District, 13,913 votes, and Mr. Phillips 13,596. Surely Jones had no influence in Montgomery, Moore and Richmond, and in these, and all the counties of the District except New Hanover, Col. Dockery ran almost unopposed. The true reason of his defeat can be found in the corruptions and maladministration of the Radical party, and the public condemnation of those attached. necessarily, to a candidate who adopted them by affiliation, if he did not in feeling. And if the power gained in the recent election were not justly used, it will produce such a favorable impression on the minds of the people, that at subsequent elections the party opposed to Radicalism will carry it by a much larger majority.

As this result is "most devoutly to be wished," I trust that the Conservative members of the General Assembly, the Press and the great body of the people, will allow nothing to distract their councils from the great work of repairing the corruptions of the past, and establishing the principles of justice and right. The defence of personal liberty by a violation of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is a high crime to suspend or connive at suspending, the protection of the ballot box against fraud, a strict accountability of public officers, and proper safeguards against public and private damage, a destruction of the system of extortion and plunder, characteristic of the present anarchy, the enactment of wise and wholesome laws—unambiguous in their meaning—a clear definition of rights, duties and responsibilities, and the provision of remedies in cases of their violation—these and other measures demand the earnest and untiring attention of the Legislature, invested with legislative authority. I trust and believe they have the wisdom and nerve necessary to the faithful discharge of these important duties.

Respectfully,
SCANDERBO.

For the Journal.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company.
MR. EDITOR:—As the kindly intended editorial in the local columns of this morning's JOURNAL, calling attention to the advertisement of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, may lead to some misapprehension, I ask permission to make an explanation.

It has at no time been the purpose of the Company to issue more stock than was thought necessary to complete the Factory, and to furnish a moderate working capital—and this is all that was intended. The books closed some time ago, when the amount had reached \$110,000.

The present invitation is for the purpose of increasing the amount to \$150,000, so that new stockholders will be only admitted to the extent of \$40,000. But what I wish particularly to explain is that in no event can the enterprise "languish" or be "crippled in its operations." Those engaged in it have ample means and credit to accomplish what they have undertaken, and in declining to admit new subscribers to the extent proposed, they consider that the advantage to the Company will be more than balanced by the favor conferred on those who take the stock offered.

A STOCKHOLDER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24, 1870.

LETTER FROM MR. TURNER.—HILLSBORO, Aug. 22, 1870.—Gov. HOLDEN:—You must excuse me for declining to enter into the personal controversy to which you invited me in the Standard. I am a citizen of North Carolina, and I look upon you as a self-strangled monster or a broken winged vulture, no longer capable of mischief. You have sinned against God and the people and their judgment is upon you. Your throne of iniquity and court of glory have been overturned by Judge Brooks.

No longer will Pearson decree injustice by law; no longer will he acknowledge the truth of Kirk's declaration, that the sacred writ of *habeas corpus* "had played out."

I shall leave you for a while longer where you have been since your arrest and imprisonment, in the hands of your wicked friends, all the people and Dr. Leach, understands you well, looking upon you as a blot on creation and a scandal to mankind. As you have come to shame, I advise you to silence—making, henceforth, as little noise as possible.

The people have achieved a wonderful victory over their wicked ruler. The extremity of the public danger drew them from their vocations to the polls. They determined to rid themselves of the curse of your administration, and most effectually have they done it.

You gave me notice of your intention to arrest me, not to be outdone in magnanimity, I now notify you that on Friday next, I shall have you arrested, unless Chief Justice Pearson shall hold that Bench warrants have played out, with write of *habeas corpus*.

Yours as ever,
JOSIAH TURNER, JR.
Raleigh Sentinel.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
Judge Brooks in Chambers at Salisbury—Habeas Corpus Cases.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
Judge Brooks appeared in the Court room this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Messrs. Boyden and Bailey, Blackmer and McCorkle appeared for the prosecution for the State.

Messrs. W. H. Battle, Thos. Bragg, W. A. Graham, A. S. Merrimon and E. S. Parker, appeared for the petitioners.

The counsel for the respondent, Kirk, asked for an extension of the time, for the purpose of consultation and to prepare the return.

Counsel for defence objected. Ten days was allowed by the law to make their return, they had taken the advantage of the whole time the law allowed them, and ask for a further extension. If the counsel on the other side were not prepared to do this day to go into the trial, they had no one to blame but themselves and hoped the extension would not be allowed.

After a short debate the Judge said:—The law under which I am acting allows only ten days for a return, but he desired to act with deliberation in the case and would grant the request.

At the request of the counsel for the petitioner (to which the prosecution made no objection) the prisoners were released on their own recognizance in the sum of \$1,000 each to appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1870.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. The Judge announced his readiness to proceed with business, and suggested that the case would be called *ex parte*.

Accordingly the case of Josiah Turner, Jr., was first called. The return was in substance, that Kirk arrested him by order of somebody, for conspiracy with others not named, to overthrow the State government.

The counsel for the petitioner, excepted to the return as insufficient in many respects, but it being suggested by counsel for the respondent that there was no purpose to detain the petitioner longer in custody, Gov. Graham moved that the petitioner be discharged. The Judge inquired about the return on the result of the longer detaining the petitioner in custody.

Mr. Boyden of counsel for the respondent, Kirk, replied, "We have no legal evidence of any kind of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore do not oppose his discharge." Thereupon the Court ordered his discharge.

The next case called against him, called. The return alleged that petitioner was an accessory to the murder of J. W. Stephens.

After some discussion relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Boyden moved for an extension of time in this case. The Judge said he was willing to go to the fullest extent of the law under which he was acting, but would not go further. The respondent had already taken advantage of the law to its extreme extent, in relation to making a return, and he would not allow a return to be made and then a discharge to be granted, and he was not disposed to do so again. If the counsel for the respondent are not now ready to proceed with the case, they have no one to blame but themselves. If no cause can be shown why the prisoner should be detained in custody, he should order his discharge.

Mr. McCorkle, of counsel for the respondent Kirk, said he knew no cause why the prisoner should be longer detained in custody as they were not in possession of a particle of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the order for his discharge was made.

The cases of other prisoners, whose names have heretofore been published, were called and discharged on similar grounds.—ED. JOURNAL.

The name of Jas. A. Scott was next called. The return alleged that he was a conspirator, &c., and insisted that said Scott should be remanded to Chief Justice Pearson at once, claiming priority in the case as he had been the first.

After some discussion, Gov. Graham moved that the prisoner be discharged.

The counsel for the return of the officer upon whom the writs have been served was no evidence. That prior to the issue of his writ in this case, the Chief Justice of this State had issued a writ requiring the body of said prisoner to be brought before him; that the respondent, Kirk, refused to obey the writ, and that the Chief Justice had ordered his detention in custody, he should order his discharge.

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The name of Jas. A. Scott was next called. The return alleged that he was a conspirator, &c., and insisted that said Scott should be remanded to Chief Justice Pearson at once, claiming priority in the case as he had been the first.

After some discussion, Gov. Graham moved that the prisoner be discharged.

The counsel for the return of the officer upon whom the writs have been served was no evidence. That prior to the issue of his writ in this case, the Chief Justice of this State had issued a writ requiring the body of said prisoner to be brought before him; that the respondent, Kirk, refused to obey the writ, and that the Chief Justice had ordered his detention in custody, he should order his discharge.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.
Judge Brooks in Chambers at Salisbury—Habeas Corpus Cases.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
Judge Brooks appeared in the Court room this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Messrs. Boyden and Bailey, Blackmer and McCorkle appeared for the prosecution for the State.

Messrs. W. H. Battle, Thos. Bragg, W. A. Graham, A. S. Merrimon and E. S. Parker, appeared for the petitioners.

The counsel for the respondent, Kirk, asked for an extension of the time, for the purpose of consultation and to prepare the return.

Counsel for defence objected. Ten days was allowed by the law to make their return, they had taken the advantage of the whole time the law allowed them, and ask for a further extension. If the counsel on the other side were not prepared to do this day to go into the trial, they had no one to blame but themselves and hoped the extension would not be allowed.

After a short debate the Judge said:—The law under which I am acting allows only ten days for a return, but he desired to act with deliberation in the case and would grant the request.

At the request of the counsel for the petitioner (to which the prosecution made no objection) the prisoners were released on their own recognizance in the sum of \$1,000 each to appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1870.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. The Judge announced his readiness to proceed with business, and suggested that the case would be called *ex parte*.

Accordingly the case of Josiah Turner, Jr., was first called. The return was in substance, that Kirk arrested him by order of somebody, for conspiracy with others not named, to overthrow the State government.

The counsel for the petitioner, excepted to the return as insufficient in many respects, but it being suggested by counsel for the respondent that there was no purpose to detain the petitioner longer in custody, Gov. Graham moved that the petitioner be discharged. The Judge inquired about the return on the result of the longer detaining the petitioner in custody.

Mr. Boyden of counsel for the respondent, Kirk, replied, "We have no legal evidence of any kind of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore do not oppose his discharge." Thereupon the Court ordered his discharge.

The next case called against him, called. The return alleged that petitioner was an accessory to the murder of J. W. Stephens.

After some discussion relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, Mr. Boyden moved for an extension of time in this case. The Judge said he was willing to go to the fullest extent of the law under which he was acting, but would not go further. The respondent had already taken advantage of the law to its extreme extent, in relation to making a return, and he would not allow a return to be made and then a discharge to be granted, and he was not disposed to do so again. If the counsel for the respondent are not now ready to proceed with the case, they have no one to blame but themselves. If no cause can be shown why the prisoner should be detained in custody, he should order his discharge.

Mr. McCorkle, of counsel for the respondent Kirk, said he knew no cause why the prisoner should be longer detained in custody as they were not in possession of a particle of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the order for his discharge was made.

The cases of other prisoners, whose names have heretofore been published, were called and discharged on similar grounds.—ED. JOURNAL.

The name of Jas. A. Scott was next called. The return alleged that he was a conspirator, &c., and insisted that said Scott should be remanded to Chief Justice Pearson at once, claiming priority in the case as he had been the first.

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Mr. McCorkle, of counsel for the respondent Kirk, said he knew no cause why the prisoner should be longer detained in custody as they were not in possession of a particle of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the order for his discharge was made.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Attention is called to the advertisement of THE GREAT FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, as offering superior inducements for the safe and profitable investment of money. Southern people desecrify freely upon the advantages of home investments, and especially of building up Southern manufactures. It is to be desired. Our prosperity will always be limited so long as we continue to send our raw material to be manufactured in other sections and countries, and our means spent to purchase the manufactured goods, paying for the transportation to and from, and immense profits to the manufacturer and the jobber.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company hold out special inducements. Situated in a section in which labor is abundant and cheap, and the raw material to be had in the immediate vicinity, its operations must be successful. The building, already completed, is one of the best for the purpose in the United States; the machinery is of the newest and most improved style, and everything is about ready for work. A small additional capital is required for working purposes. We sincerely hope this great enterprise will not be permitted to languish, or be crippled in its operations for the want of the small additional capital. The manufactures in Augusta and Columbus, Georgia, and some in our own State, are among the most profitable investments in the South, and we are sure this enterprise will be crowned with immediate success, if its field of operations is not limited for the want of sufficient capital.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT AND A GRAND PRIZE.—We learn with pleasure that there is to be a Grand Tournament to be held on the grounds of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association during Fall week. The Committee of Arrangements, viz.: T. H. McKoy, Chairman, F. W. Ketchum, W. A. Cumming, M. P. Taylor, and T. C. DeRosier, Secretary, announce that, in addition to the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and the First Maid of Honor, at a dance at the City Hall on the evening of the Tourney, the successful Knight will be presented with a fine hundred dollar horse, and the next with a diamond bracelet and saddle, all of which will be on exhibition during the Fair.

We are glad to know that there will be added to the more substantial attractions of the Fair something to give pleasure to the young people who will flock to our city on that occasion. From the well known character of the gentlemen who have this matter in charge, we are satisfied that everything will be gotten up and conducted in the best style, and that it will be the occasion of real enjoyment.

Young gentlemen who desire to enter the lists are requested to communicate with any member of the Committee of Arrangements.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Habeas Corpus Cases Before Judge Pearson.

SECOND DAY.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 19.

The Chief Justice announced that he was ready to receive the return of Kirk and proceed to the examination of the prisoners on the charges preferred against them.

Attorney General Olds said he was not prepared to state the charges specifically until Col. Kirk, who had just arrived from Salisbury, could be present.

Mr. Q. Buebe, the Governor's Secretary, was sent for and requested to furnish the answers to the writs, if they had been prepared. Mr. Olds retired to the Executive office.

After about half an hour, Mr. Olds returned and announced that Mr. Badger, who had the matter in charge would be in immediately.

In about another half hour, Mr. Badger came in and stated that Col. Kirk, having arrived but a short time since, it was impossible for him to furnish separate answers to all the writs to-day, but could specify the charges as the writs were preferred against the prisoners, for which purpose he again retired to the Executive office.

(Slight suspension.)

In about another half hour, Mr. Badger reappeared with the list of charges against all the prisoners held, except Robert Roan, and N. M. Roan, against whom he did not know the charges, and took the list back to Kirk at the Executive office to ascertain what they were.

After an interval of some twenty minutes more, he returned and reported on the list of prisoners for whom writs of *habeas corpus* were originally issued by Judge Pearson.

F. A. Wiley, charged with murder of John W. Stephens, conspiracy to overthrow the State Government, and conspiracy to obstruct the vote, James Hunter, sent to Salisbury.

J. E. Boyd, discharged by the Governor on confession.

Peter H. Williamson, sent to Salisbury.

J. M. Hill, murder of Stephens, being accessory before and after the fact, conspiracy to overthrow the Government, &c.

Samuel P. Hill, murder of Stephens, conspiracy, &c.

John Kerr, same with Hill.

Wm. E. Bower, being accessory after the fact of Stephens' murder.

Paradisi Graves, same as that of Bower.

J. T. Mitchell, murder of Stephens, conspiracy, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HOLDEN-PEARSON-KIRK.
Trial of Mr. Wiley-Kirk and Bergen in a Fix-The Trio Playing Out.

Chief Justice Pearson commenced the examination of the bench warrant case today. In the State against F. A. Wiley, a number of witnesses were sworn, when the Court adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon assembling three witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned until tomorrow. Nothing elicited.

Bergen, who was called to appear today, has come to his command. The Chief Justice refused to call Bergen. The counsel stated that they had affidavits that Bergen had threatened the life of prisoners, who had made affidavits regarding Bergen's cruelties. Pearson's course is condemned as unprecedented.

Judge Brooks opens the U. S. District Court tomorrow. He will release some thirty prisoners. Kirk and Bergen will be present to answer the contempt, and also on civil writ for damages. Felix Boone, whom Judge Brooks released at a discharge, appeared and gave bail for bench warrant issued by Judge Pearson.

WAR IN EUROPE!

Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, in the battle of Depont, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he was in front of the line and personally headed the charges. His Aid-de-Camp had an arm shot off by his side.

It is reported that the Prussians continue their exorbitant exactions from the people, and endeavor to make five thousand of the inhabitants feel one hundred and fifty thousand of their troops.

The journals urge energetic reprisals by the British fleet.

Admiral Milne reports that the Prussians have entered Bremen. Also that the capture of Strasbourg had made another sortie, capturing and killing a considerable number.

A number of Prussians were seen near St. Marie Aax Mieux.

The army has not been observed. A dispatch from a Prussian source announces the resumption of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Chalons.

The excitement of the people of Paris last night accounts for the absence of news. It was known that the Prussians were approaching. The people fought for their lives.

Palais de la Chambre in the Corps Legislatif were laid to large crowds and wildly cheered.

No official bulletins have appeared for two days.

Gen. Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris must stand the siege.

Prince Frederick William is reported at Gagny.

The Boerist led today in anticipation of the new loan.

Bazaine has decided not to leave Metz.

Another seizure of arms shows indications that a strong and extended conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

Bismarck is at Pont-a-Mousson.

Diaphtesis claiming the victory in the Battle on the 16th, is false.

HO! FOR PARIS!

Bazaine and McMahon Out-Off-The Crown Prince Strikes for Paris-The French Capital to be Rescued Preparations for a Grand and Final Struggle.

A correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis says:

I have myself seen the latest despatches from Bazaine. He declares positively he is victor. His strategical movement has been accomplished, but was attended with serious losses. The correspondent reproaches the Government for withholding this reassuring despatch from the public. He sums up combats within the last seven days as favorable to us, but brings no certain results. But there is one thing certain that the army of the Crown Prince continues its march towards Paris via Vitry le Francois avoiding Chalons. The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons. In the meantime General Trochu's measures indicate that a besiegment of Paris is imminent.

Yesterday 50,000 guns were distributed. Grain is arriving in vast quantities. The city is provisioned for eight months.

The Prussians besieging Strasbourg, have diverted the course of the river Rhine, to stop Strasbourg's water. Commandant has sent no fighting material from the city.

Princess Napoleon is here to demand indemnity.

Garle Mobile is returning to Paris doubtless for arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with railroad.

Bismarck's regiment, several times reported annihilated, have never been under fire.

It is said that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from resources.

McMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to both armies.

One hundred and fifty thousand men have passed to the front through Paris since Friday morning.

It is generally thought that the march of the Prussians cannot be checked before reaching Paris.

There are said to be three hundred thousand good troops at and around Paris.

It is believed that one decisive battle will give Paris to the Prussians.

The French Minister has been instructed to make demands here similar to Prince Napoleon's at Florence.

Madame Canrobert and family arrived in Paris yesterday.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The camp at Chalons has been abandoned. The troops there have been ordered along the line.

The plan of the Crown Prince seems to be to advance along the valley of the Aube.

It is said that Marshal McMahon is performing a strategical movement preliminary to action, which Bazaine is expected to support.

Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The Prussians are bridging the Rhine between Basle and Malsheim, in close proximity to the Swiss line, where ten thousand troops are collected.

Advice state that French agents have been arrested for bribing the press to excite French sympathy.

A dispatch says that the Austrian Government have declared for Prussia in this war.

The North German Envoy, at Rome, visited Garibaldi at Caprea.

A large number of siege guns have arrived on the Prussian frontier.

Various ports in Norderney and Darum are opened.

The mitrailleuse balls explode.

The State-to-day says it is certain that we must accept a siege.

Two of Bismarck's sons have been wounded. McMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier.

The war appropriation of forty million livres has passed both Houses.

FLORANCE, August 22.

The French Corvette captured a Prussian bark off this port. The people gathered on the beach to witness the operations.

BRUSSELS, August 22.

The Prussians have occupied Malsheim.

BY TELEGRAPH.

JUDGE BROOKS

ORDERS ARRESTED SOLDIERS OUT OF THE COURT ROOM-THE CASE OF WILEY-KIRK AND BERGEN RE-OPENED BY HIS OWN ATTORNEY.

IN THE CASE OF THE STATE VS. WILEY-KIRK AND BERGEN FOR THE PROSECUTION HAS BEEN CLOSED. NOTHING AT ALL POSITIVE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED. THE WITNESSES WERE NEARLY ALL NEGROES. THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE LOGICALLY FOLLOWS.

In the U. S. Court Kirk was up for contempt and is still under examination.

Judge Brooks discharged eighteen negro prisoners on writs of habeas corpus. When the prisoners were brought into the Court by Kirk's guard, who started to enter the Court room with arms, Judge Brooks quickly ordered the Marshal to restrain them, suspending proceedings until dawn, remarking, "I am not a soldier, I am a judge. When necessary I will ask for them." Kirk's name retired by order of the Marshal.

Judge Brooks reiterated his jurisdiction in the matter of habeas corpus.

Kirk's Lieutenant Colonel, Bergen, is under arrest in this city for not observing his bail.

There is quite a crowd in the city, and much interest is manifested.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HOLDEN-PEARSON-KIRK.

Bergen came to Kirk in a Sky Way-The Trio "Playing Out."

JOHN TURNER, Editor of the Boston Herald, John Ireland and James Scott, some of those recently arrested by Holden, sent out bail writ in the U. S. Circuit Court against Kirk and his Lieutenant Colonel Bergen. In default of the required bail, Bergen was placed in the common jail this afternoon by U. S. Marshal Carraw. Kirk is now at the Company Shops.

Matters connected with the Caswell and Alameda prisoners are still under examination in the U. S. Circuit Court and in the State Supreme Court.

The War in Europe!

Count Renard, a noted writer on political economy and finance, has been appointed Governor of Alsace.

The Times recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif for self-government will be irretrievably shattered by Napoleon's fall.

Prussia has sent Bavaria a subsidy of ten millions in gold.

Figaro's electric light proposition meets with favor in military circles. The glass will perplex besiegers and favor besieged.

The Orleans party are hopeful. The Prussians here watch events closely. They have an agent of great skill and experience in Paris, advising them of every event affecting their interests.

The transportation of the wounded is assuming a nature of importance, Holland refuses to permit them carried across her borders. Belgium replies that her act of hostility.

The Liberte says Senators Mellinet and Delie were appointed a Committee on Defence.

The new French loan has all been taken.

Three more violent rioters were condemned to death.

The Paris says: "Should the Prussians defeat every enemy confronting them at Chalons, they will have to vanish after the city has been taken. Besides they will find Paris itself amply prepared."

It is noticeable that the people are growing calmer and more confident here, upon learning that immense measures for the defense are progressing throughout the country.

False dispatches to the London Times cause intense indignation. The effect is an increased determination of the French Government to fight to the last.

The Prussian confidence to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence at such a time. At a meeting of the National Guards it was resolved that no proposition for peace should be entertained while Prussians were on French territory. Yesterday's Corps Legislatif was unusually turbulent. In answering an interpellation, the Ministry assured the Chamber that Paris was abundantly provisioned. Other answers were equally satisfactory, but the excitement continued.

Julius Simon proposed to send from the city the non-army-bearing population. (Applause.) Others proposed sending the wounded away. Simon objected, Fachard created a tumult by saying that there was a scarcity of men in certain quarters. The majority protested. Minister Braine said that the army would be daily dispatched, and called the attention of the deputies to the fact that such questions should not be discussed too much. Gambetta, much excited, asked the majority with brightness to let the war be decided by the sword, and the session ended in tumult. Gambetta is generally blamed for a lack of discretion. A large number of Prussian prisoners have arrived at Saisons, and more are coming. The journals unanimously oppose permission to carry the Prussian wounded through Belgium.

BERLIN, August 24.

The citizens here congratulated the Queen on the recent victory. The Queen replied that she earnestly desired peace, but letters from the field stated that the army manfully demanded unconditional guarantees for future peace before their release.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.

The Journal des Debats is committed against the demerit of France. She is, however, unfavorable to that measure.

From the New York World.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Telegrams and Telegraphs-Army Movements-Battles Fought and Fighting.

Both the French and German governments continue to keep almost entirely silent as regards their movements in the field, and for several very good and obvious reasons. They have nothing definite to say—everything is as yet undecided.

They are entwined in a death struggle, with the fortunes of war changing from day to day, on an extensive battle-field, with vast armies engaged and with a brave soldiery on both sides.

The only official telegram on hand is dated General Headquarters (French), August 18, 5 P. M., and it says that a serious fight had taken place between the French rear-guard and the Germans August 16, near Gravelotte, a small village in the immediate neighborhood, and west of Metz, in which the Germans have lost heavily.

There are no official dispatches from Berlin, and what we get in an official shape amounts to very little, and is far too highly colored to be reliable.

However, that might be excused, and it is but natural that both the French and German despatches should be colored, flavored, and seasoned to suit the tastes and inclinations of each nationality. It is, however, quite unparliamentary that the English telegrams should not be more correct and reliable. The English claim to be impartial, but instead of any signs to that effect it is quite clear that even the telegraphs try to influence public opinion here, and mislead the independent press by an unprincipled and studied misrepresentation of the actual state of affairs on the Continent. In fact if the Britishers would do us the favor not to send us any news at all, or if so, entirely without any comments of their own, it would be a decided improvement on the general character of European dispatches.

Nothing has happened since yesterday to change our view with regard to the present situation, and we repeat that Marshal Bazaine has been able to maintain his position between Metz and Verdun, in spite of the most determined and furious attacks of the German armies, under Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz, to dislodge him, break through his center at Metz, and cut off his communications, either with Metz, on the one side, or Verdun and Chalons on the other. The fighting must have been absolutely terrific, and the loss on both sides cannot have fallen short of 50,000 men killed and wounded on the German side, and as many more on the French.

A number of German generals have been killed and wounded on both sides; and while the Germans frankly acknowledge the bravery of the French, the latter are equally generous in acknowledging that of the Germans. In short, the German battle-field of this terrible war has been reached, and the plans and hillsides between Metz and Nancy, Verdun and Commercy, have already become the historical ground on which the destinies of France and Germany for the next century will be decided. It cannot be our object here to enter into details regarding brilliant bayonet charges executed by the Germans, or furious and irresistible cavalry charges made by the French, or the individual gallantry of some Generals, or the collective heroism of one or the other division, brigade, or regiment; but this much we would say, all the details we have received of both sides, and the plans and hillsides clearly that the courage and determination of both armies has been sublime, and while the French have fought with the ferocity of the wounded lion, the Germans have gone to work with the stubborn and the ferocious of the grizzly bear, who has been attacked in his lair and knows that he has to fight or perish.

French Headquarters.

Metz.

Verdun.

St. Michael.

St. Dizier.

St. Etienne.

St. Louis.

St. Paul.

St. James.

St. John.

St. Peter.

St. George.

St. Andrew.

St. Nicholas.

St. Basil.

St. Constantine.

St. Helena.

St. Irenaeus.

St. Leodegarius.

St. Mercurius.

St. Pankratius.

St. Simeon.

St. Symeon.

St. Theodorus.

St. Ursula.

St. Vincent.

St. Zeno.

St. Zosimus.

ing military telegraph lines wherever

wanted.

The political relations of the two contending nations continue friendly with their neighbors near and far, but there is some ominous growling of the Russian press at the German successes, and the Hungarian and Slavonic population of Austria are more and more favoring France, while the German element is sympathizing with the common fatherland.

England is on the fence. Holland and Belgium are scared and silent. Italy and the Pope have too much business of their own on hand to mix up seriously with that of others. Spain is apparently in a state of lethargy and collapse after the excitement she has gone through with her home affairs, and the Grand Turk says nothing, and will never again say anything in European affairs.

Germany and France will have to fight it out alone, and only after one or the other shall have been seriously crippled will the weaker expect a kindly interference in her behalf.

An official dispatch dated Verdun, August 17, 8 o'clock P. M., from Marshal Bazaine, confirms our assertion that the French have held their own against all attacks from the Germans on the hills between Metz and Verdun; that he is still master of his position, and that the loss of the Germans is heavy.

New York Market.

Stocks dull. Gold 117 1/2. Money 4 to 5 1/2. Premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109 1/2; short, 110 1/2. Five-twenty of 112, 112. Ten-twenty of 112, 112. Twenty of 112, 112. Thirty of 112, 112. Forty of 112, 112. Fifty of 112, 112. Sixty of 112, 112. Seventy of 112, 112. Eighty of 112, 112. Ninety of 112, 112. One hundred of 112, 112. One hundred and one of 112, 112. One hundred and two of 112, 112. One hundred and three of 112, 112. One hundred and four of 112, 112. One hundred and five of 112, 112. One hundred and six of 112, 112. One hundred and seven of 112, 112. One hundred and eight of 112, 112. One hundred and nine of 112, 112. One hundred and ten of 112, 112. One hundred and eleven of 112, 112. One hundred and twelve of 112, 112. One hundred and thirteen of 112, 112. One hundred and fourteen of 112, 112. One hundred and fifteen of 112, 112. One hundred and sixteen of 112, 112. One hundred and seventeen of 112, 112. One hundred and eighteen of 112, 112. One hundred and nineteen of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and twenty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and thirty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and forty of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and forty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and fifty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and sixty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-one of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-two of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-three of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-four of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-five of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-six of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and seventy-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-one of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-two of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-three of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-four of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-five of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-six of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and eighty-nine of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-one of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-two of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-three of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-four of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-five of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-six of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-seven of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-eight of 112, 112. One hundred and ninety-nine of 112, 112. Two hundred of 112, 112. Two hundred and one of 112, 112. Two hundred and two of 112, 112. Two hundred and three of 112, 112. Two hundred and four of 112, 112. Two hundred and five of 112, 112. Two hundred and six of 112, 112. Two hundred and seven of 112, 112. Two hundred and eight of 112, 112. Two hundred and nine of 112, 112. Two hundred and ten of 112, 112. Two hundred and eleven of 112, 112. Two hundred and twelve of 112, 112. Two hundred and thirteen of 112, 112. Two hundred and fourteen of 112, 112. Two hundred and fifteen of 112, 112. Two hundred and sixteen of 112, 112. Two hundred and seventeen of 112, 112. Two hundred and eighteen of 112, 112. 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Political Chaps.
Fourth Congressional District.—Judge Gilliam's official majority is 458. S. H. Rogers official majority is 905.

The Goldboro News gives Dixon, Radical, for Forty-first Congress, 2,615 majority, and Thomas for the Forty-second Congress 2,773 majority, with Carleton to hear from, which will reduce these figures some.

The Raleigh Standard consoles itself that the Conservative victory is not so large after all. Like Mercutio's wound, "it is not as wide as a church door, nor as deep as a well, but it will do."

United States Senator.
One of the earliest duties devolving upon the next Legislature is the election of a successor to Senator Amott, whose term expires upon the 4th of March next. This election by law must be held on the second Tuesday (29th of November) of the session, and must continue from day to day until a choice is made.

We have noted the fact of the recommendation of Governor Vance by his friends. We cheerfully recognize that gentleman's ability and services, and his claims upon the Conservative party. He is justly held in high esteem by the people of North Carolina.

We have heard the names of other distinguished gentlemen connected with the Senatorial office, all of whom have claims upon the party, and whose election would give universal satisfaction.

In presenting the name of one of our own distinguished fellow-citizens, we do not feel that we claim more for him than his character, abilities and services entitle him to, or more for his country, for its share in the victory we have won, and to which he contributed so much.

Colonel ROBERT H. COWAN is the unanimous choice of this entire section of the State for United States Senator. We have good grounds for saying that his disabilities would be removed should he be elected.

Otherwise we would not urge his name. We are sure his friends of other gentlemen will cheerfully acknowledge the claims of Colonel COWAN, and would feel that in his election North Carolina would have a representative in the Senate Chamber worthy of her ancient renown and equal to her present wants.

In behalf of our people we respectfully present the name of Colonel ROBERT H. COWAN to the consideration of the Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator.

The Dawn of Day.
"A corrupt and venal Legislature; an Executive who has trampled under foot every element of law and right; a public debt increased in a little over eighteen months to over thirty-five millions of dollars; a system of taxation which grinds the tax-payer to the very dust; the most extravagant public expenditure for private purposes; offices created to eat out the substance of a suffering people; public officials making large fortunes out of small salaries; the annual expenses of the State Government increased from between five and six hundred to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and with all this increase of debt and empty and depleted treasury; an attempt made by those who should administer the Government for the public welfare, to create a war of races, and in fact, on every hand and side, a condition of things which threatens every man with either pauperism or exile, and at which civilization and decency holds up its hands in horror and amazement," is the terrible bill of indictment which the Charleston Courier proffers against the Radical party of South Carolina. How exact in crimes and terms with the one which was presented against the party of this State, and upon which the people have endorsed "A true bill," and the guilty culprits already stand convicted.

It was just such a Government as is here depicted that the true men of this State, rallying as one man, overcame at the ballot-box. On all hands the benefits of the victory are already visible, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the country. The hearts of patriots are cheered everywhere, and the hideous deformities of the diabolical Government under which we have suffered for two years, are being exposed and denounced by Northern Radical papers, and the masses there are beginning to open their eyes to the political monstrosities which they have ignorantly assisted in manufacturing for the special punishment of the people of the Southern States.

There is no view in which we can look at our success in North Carolina without being struck with its advantages to our own people and to the people of the whole country. May it not be the beginning of a political revolution which will sweep from one end of the Union to the other. We hope and believe so. At least it frees us from a political thralldom more hurtful and unbearable than any under which a people ever suffered. We seek in vain to comprehend the full extent of our achievement. No one can estimate the value of our victory. How insignificant are even the magnificent outbursts of popular demonstrations throughout the broad expanse of North Carolina compared with the more magnificent victory which they vainly attempt to commemorate. How meaningless are the joys which burst spontaneously from the lips of a redeemed people when contrasted with those which sink deep into their hearts and ascend only in prayers of thanksgiving to a beneficent God.

Party Organization.—Party Names.
We regret to see that our Virginia friends are carrying on a useless and injurious discussion in regard to party names. We are satisfied that it can result in no good, if it does not end in mischief. In every Southern State, where the leaders have seen the strength of the Radical party coming away through corruptions, profligacies, extravagances and ignorance, there have been desperate but futile at-

tempts to array our people against each other by means of renewing old party prejudices and animosities. In every instance there has been a failure. And further attempts will be abandoned if inconsiderate people do not inadvertently render aid by unnecessary discussions, engendering bickerings and ill feelings. It will not do for the magnificent victories achieved in Virginia and North Carolina over a common enemy to be turned against the victors by divisions and dissensions.

We should recollect that formerly our people were divided into political parties upon principle. We frequently became very much wrought up by political excitement—too much so. The speeches of our public men and the editorials of our papers on either side too frequently depicted evil results from the success of their opponents. After all it was a contest between good men, who controlled both parties, in behalf of the principles advocated by each. Whichever won the victory, the others knew that the affairs of the State would be administered by honest, intelligent and prudent men. The changing fortunes of parties at one time placed Whigs, and at another Democrats, in charge of the State Government, and whether GRAHAM or BRAGG, REID or MAXWELL, MORRISON or ELLIS were Governor, North Carolina, with each succeeding administration, increased in wealth and prosperity. Her integrity, her credit, the learning and reputation of her judiciary, the honor and character of her citizens were alike the care and property of both parties, in the promotion of which they rivaled each other.

The history of North Carolina for two years past, ever since the accession of the Radical party to power, will readily bear us out, without other argument, as to the difference between parties of the present day and those of the past. The present condition of the State illustrates the necessity of a change in its political administration more forcibly than any language we can employ, and furnishes the strongest reasons for the earnest and continued co-operation of all good men.

We deprecate, therefore, all discussions of old party differences, not only as silly and ridiculous, but as pregnant with trouble and disaster. We won our recent victory without regard to former political divisions, and we must redeem and regenerate North Carolina upon a platform high above such considerations. What voter stopped to inquire, and how many did not know, the old party affiliations of Judge SMITH, or thought less of Mr. Phillips' misadventured apostasy on account of his former political associations? What old Democrat cares that WADDELL, GILLIAM, ROGERS, LEACH, SHORR and HARPER were all former Whigs? Who knows or cares what proportion of the members elect of the Legislature were Democrats or Whigs? We know who their opponents were, and what their predecessors have done. We know that one and all will labor for the welfare of North Carolina.

What old Whig thinks less of FILLMORE and BROOKS, of NEW YORK, CAMPBELL and EWING, of OHIO, COWAN, of PENNSYLVANIA, and DOUGLASS, of WISCONSIN, because they now call themselves Democrats, or more of SEWARD, COLFAX, FISH, FREYLIINGHUYSEN, of the North, or POOL, PEARSON, PHILLIPS, CALDWELL, THOMAS and READE, of our own State, because they were formerly Whigs? What old Democrat feels more kindly to BUTLER, BOUTWELL and KELLEY, or HOLDEN, RODMAN, SETTLE and MOORE, because they were former political friends?

How foolish, then, to talk of old Whigs and old Democrats. Former politics have nothing to do with the present divisions. The National Democratic party of to-day is not the same party which the old Whigs fought so gallantly, for many of its most distinguished and trusted leaders were once Whigs. Certainly, in fighting Radicalism, we can follow where SEYMOUR and FILLMORE lead, whatever may have been our former politics.

We have got a great work before us in North Carolina, and we have little patience with such prejudiced persons who cannot forget, in our present trials, former differences, or can rake up, in the midst of our present joys, the embers of past dissensions. Hand in hand the honest people of the State have checked Radicalism in the very strength of its criminal career, and hand in hand they must complete their work for the lasting prosperity and glory of North Carolina.

Kirk.
Some of the prisoners arrested by Kirk were brought before Judge Brooks on Thursday at Salisbury, on writs of *habeas corpus*, and in each case an order was entered that, "no cause being shown for the capture and detention of the prisoner, it is ordered by the Judge that he be discharged and allowed to go without day, and that George W. Kirk pay the cost of the prosecution, to be taxed by the Clerk of this Court."

The following gentlemen were released under this order: Josiah Turner Jr., Felix Roane, M. W. Norfleet, Jos. Thompson, L. H. Murray, D. W. K. Wheeler, Henry Whitesides, J. R. Ireland, J. H. Anderson, Lemuel Whitson, Geo. Crutchfield, W. Johnston, G. Rogers, (Mr. Rogers was hung up by the neck to force him to make confessions), Joseph Wright, Jno. S. Steele, Benj. McAdams, James S. Scott, A. Murray, J. T. Hunter, Jas. C. Williamson, Peter H. Williamson (charged with the murder of Stephens), W. J. Bradshaw, John McKee and N. G. Harper.

In regard to those not brought before Judge Brooks, but carried to Raleigh on the strength of the old writ issued by Judge Pearson the following order was entered in each case: Rule against Geo. W. Kirk to show cause on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Raleigh why attachment should not issue for contempt in not returning the body of the petitioner before the Judge of this Court."

The following are the prisoners taken to Raleigh by Kirk: Adolphus G. Moore, W. B. Bowe, N. M. Roane, J. M. Neal, Bazzellia Graves, F. A. Wiley, Yancy Jones, S. P. Hill, Robt. Roane, Thos. J. Womack, A. G. Yancy, Jas. R. Fowler, J. T. Mitchell, John Kerr and J. C. Griffith.

The War.—The Situation at the Last Accounts.

One of the most difficult problems connected with military operations is that of supplies. Historians tell us that Xerxes invaded Greece with two millions of men; but they do not explain how he victualled in a small and barren country like Greece. We are left in the same ignorance with regard to the manner in which the immense armies of Attila and those of the Crusaders subsisted in regions much less populous and much less fertile at that day than ours.

The French have always prided themselves upon the superiority of their "intendence," a branch of service corresponding to our Commissary and Quartermaster departments combined. This inferiority was manifested in contrast with the British inefficiency during the Crimean war. But in the present war the *intendence* seems to have been utterly wanting in efficiency. Although the French armies are in their own country they have suffered severely from the scarcity and bad quality of their supplies, and the English papers go so far as to assert that the French troops engaged in the battles of Torgau and Hagenau went into action "in a starving condition."

This is a proof of gross mismanagement. We have no evidence to show that the Prussians have suffered from such a cause, and if they succeed in subduing their immense army at such a distance from their own base, it will establish beyond doubt the superiority of their army administration. One of the greatest difficulties will be forage. The season has been unfavorable, and the French Government have had to make immense contracts for hay in St. Louis and other points in the United States. It will be a very difficult matter for the Prussians to forage the great number of animals necessary to such an army as theirs.

The late dispatches are very meagre and unsatisfactory. The commanders on both sides are wisely reticent. From all that we gather, up to the present moment, we conclude that the engagement near Mars la Tour was a victory for the French. The purpose of the Prussians was to break the communication between the army of Bazaine at Metz and Verdun and the army of Trochu at Chalons. In this they have been unsuccessful and have been driven back with considerable loss. But, nevertheless, nothing decisive has occurred. The great battle must take place on the plains of Chalons.

The probabilities which we discussed in a former article seem to approach realization. The main body of the army under Bazaine is about Elain on the flank of the Prussian line of advance. The road to Chalons and Paris is open to the Prussians upon the condition of their leaving their flank and rear this formidable army, while meeting in front the army of Chalons and the fortifications of Paris defended by 150,000 men. The real difficulties of the Prussians are yet before them. Hitherto they have had but one army in their front, that now commanded by Bazaine. Now this army has wheeled to the right of the Prussians, who have the armies of Chalons and of Paris in their front. This position is perilous to them. If defeated, their retreat will be almost impossible. But there is no position however dangerous, which a victory will not convert into an advantage. If the Prussians have succeeded, as would appear from to-day's (29th) French dispatches, in cutting the Prussian line between Verdun and Metz, and driving back Bazaine's left wing into Metz, it does not materially change the situation although the moral effect may be great. The decisive battle must still be fought at Chalons. Even after that, a powerful and desperate army will have to be defeated under the walls of Paris before France gives up the contest.

JUDGE BROOKS.

Discharge of Prisoners.—Circuit Court of Bergen County, Judge Brooks, Grand Reception of Prisoners.—Held, Pearson and Kirk about "Played Out."

RALEIGH, August 29.
Chief Justice Pearson, in Chambers, today, discharged all the prisoners, including Hon. John Kerr, except five, there being not a particle of evidence produced against them, after being imprisoned five weeks.

The five still held on bench warrants are retained on affidavit of Kirk, setting forth merely that he believed accused were guilty of murder. The counsel for the prisoners objected to the affidavit as insufficient to grant a bench warrant upon, because it set forth no fact which could be taken as evidence, and asked time to produce authority on the question. The motion was granted, and time allowed until Monday at 9 o'clock A. M. The prisoners were bailed in the meantime.

It is thought that no legal evidence can be produced, in which event they will be released.

Three affidavits of prisoners are published, sworn to before the Clerk of the U. S. Court, describing the tortures and cruelties of Bergen, Kirk's Lieutenant-Colonel, towards the prisoners. His conduct is only worthy of the darker ages. They say he tried to awe them by placing loaded pistols to their heads and swinging them up by their necks with ropes at the dead hour of the night to extort confessions from them.

The U. S. Marshal has served writs on Kirk and Bergen to appear before Judge Brooks on Tuesday next.

Judge Brooks is looked upon as the Saviour of the State in her troubles, and has no doubt by his firmness arrested evil strife.

The Grand Reception to Hon. Josiah Turner and other prisoners has been postponed until Thursday.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Crops on the Theatre of War.

A Frankfurt letter of July 30 to the London News says: "The crops are not so good as they were last year."

A more unfortunate time for the outbreak of hostilities could hardly have been selected. The crops are heavily ready for the sickle, and there is but scanty supply of labor. Throughout the vast tract of country I have traversed, from the fertile valleys of the Rhine and Moselle to the sandy plains which encompass Berlin, the sight of waving cornfields was the one which uniformly met the eye. Here and there a few women were cutting down the ripe grain, yet in the majority of the fields there were no signs of the sickle, and the crops of the Rhine the crops appear to be unusually luxuriant. The drought, of which complaints are made here as well as elsewhere, does not seem to be very injurious. It is expected that the vintage will be an exceptionally good, provided an opportunity is afforded for peacefully plucking the grapes. When gazing upon the glorious promises of the prolific earth it is almost impossible to realize the fact that a tremendous effort is being made to undo the work which has been accomplished with the sickle and the smiling cornfields and vineyards into a barren and blackened battle ground.

A Paris letter to the London Times supplies the following items:
It may be kept a secret on the German side, but here we have information on which we fully rely that large bodies of Bavarian troops have been sent northward on account of the disinclination they showed to fight, and the most rigorous measures were found necessary to compel their departure. Their officers are represented as better affected to the Prussians. The Papal Zouaves on leave are returning to Rome, but the Pontifical army can hardly be very strong. The French Government is disquieted by the furious indignation of the Legation at Legation. They fear a rising in the Roman States, upon which the Italian troops will have to go in and save the Pope, and he, suspicious of salvation from such a source, will get on board his only man-of-war and make for Malta. May he what has been saying this evening in Paris.

The Emperor telegraphed to the Emperor, saying that he desired to go to Metz to see him, to embrace his son, and to show himself to the army and endeavor to increase the enthusiasm for the war, as it is not to be increased in any other way. The Emperor telegraphed to the Emperor, saying that he desired to go to Metz to see him, to embrace his son, and to show himself to the army and endeavor to increase the enthusiasm for the war, as it is not to be increased in any other way.

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But it is not only extended passages from the classics that we may look for natural evidences of the truths of Revelation. The examination of single words in various languages, ancient and modern, is almost sure to bring forth rich evidence to the wonderful mass of evidence which God has laid up in the great store-house of nature. Physiology, geology, metaphysics, optics—in short, every department of human learning, is daily presenting fresh evidence of the truth of revealed religion.

The testimony is everywhere. It is dug out of the perpetual hills; it is hurled out of the everlasting mountains; it breathes in the sighing of the wind, and is echoed in the roar of the ocean; it flashes in the glare of the lightning, and is uttered in the mutterings of the thunder.

It is not without a profound significance that Jesus, the light of the world, when referred to as self-existent, should be called by the most spiritual of the evangelists, "The Word."

We desire in these papers to interrogate the still smaller number of few simple words, and to see what testimony they will furnish to prove that

"Truth is catholic and Nature one."
If nature speaks forth anywhere, it is in the formation of words. Here the intellectual giant may strive as he will to direct, but he cannot tyrannize over these realms. Nature, like murder, will out, and there is no covering her. She lets the world know that she is sovereign here. She struggles, in its cradle, the "ethnogenesis" of Cicero, and quietly throttles the "semiplastic" of Coleridge, while she nourishes in her bosom the "mob" of the vulgar rable, and carefully warms into life the "finger" of the ultra-romantic.

Whatever grains of testimony we can discover in the origin and formation of words must, therefore, be entitled to no ordinary consideration, and may claim special value, on the ground that such testimony is the voice of nature. Conventions would be of no account, and soon run their race, and then die out; and from such a death there is commonly no resurrection.

J. C. HINDEN.
WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

The First Battle at Saarbrück.—Reception of the Emperor at Metz.—The French Delay Explained.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 31 instant, furnishes a number of interesting statements in relation to the battle of Saarbrück, the movements of the French Emperor, &c., already briefly mentioned by telegraph. We make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE OF SAARBRÜCK.
The Emperor, Prince Imperial and Gen. Frossard left Metz at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, took command of the troops on the frontier and led them against Saarbrück, a small town occupied by a Prussian garrison at a few miles distant from Forbach, (occupied by the French). The engagement began at 11 o'clock, and lasted only two hours. The effects of the French mitrailleuse is described as frightfully formidable, mowing down everything before it. The French troops bore down with such fierce rapidity upon the enemy's forces that the loss of the former is insignificant. The Prussian loss is considerable.

NAPOLEON AND HIS SON.
The Emperor directed the movements of the troops in person, accompanied everywhere by the Prince Imperial. The first impulse of the Emperor in taking his son with him to the war was regarded as a most heroic one, and made a most favorable impression upon the public, but the coolness and intrepidity evinced by one so young has aroused universal admiration for him.

The Emperor did not lead his son to battle that he might prepare to be a military leader, but to teach him a great lesson of self-command and coolness necessary in all conditions of life, and still more so in that of sovereign of a great nation. The Emperor, who has been almost unaccountably silent since the departure of the Emperor and the Prince, was greatly affected by the receipt of the telegram announcing the victory. She has with difficulty been persuaded to take any exercise, but last evening she walked in the reserved portion of the Park of St. Cloud, accompanied by her nurses.

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AT METZ.
The Imperial train arrived precisely at 10 o'clock. The Emperor was received on the platform by the Prefect of the Department of the Moselle, and a number of officers and gentlemen. The Emperor at once stepped into the open barouche which was waiting for him at the station, and the procession left the car-yard. It was led by Gen. Gantelme, and consisted of three outriders in blackish breeches and green and gold liveries, followed by seven Cent Guards looking superbly with their sky-blue uniforms, gold-lace facings, magnificent and gold saddle coverings, and a few dark bay horses. They were followed by a general on a white horse, and preceded the Emperor, while the Emperor and Marshal Leclerc, attired as generals of division, were seated on the back seat facing Gen. Vanbort de Genlis and Gen. Bourbaki, commander in chief of the Imperial Guard, which constitutes the eighth corps of the Army of the Rhine. The second carriage contained the Prince Imperial, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant in the Voltigeurs of the Guard, having on his left General Jerome Napoleon, and in front General Lassalle and Decaen. In the third carriage was Marshal Bazaine; in the fourth, Gen. De la Fomacquerie, the Prince Napoleon's aide-de-camp, and M. Corvint, the Emperor's medical attendant, and in the fifth were the prefect and other gentlemen. A body of seventy-five Cent Guards followed the Prince Imperial's carriage.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE TOWN.
Contrary to all reports, the Emperor lately been spread respecting the Emperor's health, his Majesty looked remarkably well, and were it not that he is somewhat stouter than when he left Paris in 1859 to join the French army, the ordinary spectator would not have detected a great difference in his general appearance, and yet there was a difference, for eleven years ago, when he passed along the Boulevard on his way to the railway station, he was seated erect in his carriage, bowing every minute in recognition of the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which greeted him at every step. Now, however, he leaned back in his carriage, and the mere lifting of his *kepi* from his head seemed to fatigue him.

The Prince Imperial made ample amends for his father's apparent lassitude, for he continued bowing to the people, without intermission, all through the town. The young Prince, who bears a striking likeness to his mother, looks very delicate and ill able to support the fatigue of a campaign. The reception which he received was even more enthusiastic than that of his father. All along the road the Prince Imperial was followed by an immense crowd, singing the "Marseillaise."

From the balconies and open windows of the houses bouquets and garlands and flowers were thrown into the carriage of the young Prince.

THE FRENCH NOT READY.
Army stores, both in food for the men and forage for the horses, are yet entirely deficient in the Army of the Rhine. A long period of time is required, in a year

of almost threatened famine like the present one, to get together from the four winds of heaven the necessary subsistence for 350,000 men, such being the figure of the Army of the Rhine, which would be more properly designated, according to its geographical position and its historical souvenirs of the first revolution, the Army of the Rhine and Moselle. For the past ten days an extraordinary impulse has been given to all the necessary services of the army—to those services upon which, as I just remarked, depend the vitality of the army.

General Bourbaki, the illustrious commander of the Imperial Guard, in a conversation held in my presence, some years ago, gave in a sentences phrase a very grave opinion, which has a direct bearing upon the subject we are now treating together. In a discussion of the relative value of various armies, the General was asked to express his opinion. "Do you not know," said he, "which is the best soldier? It is the one who has good officers at his back and warm soup in his stomach." This is a fact, and I had given it; it will explain to you why we are engaged at Metz, night and day, in getting together provisions and forage of every description. Enormous and innumerable boxes of biscuit have already been sent to the extreme frontier for the six army corps."

CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

I can corroborate the testimony in what relates to the terrible character of this campaign. It is a struggle without quarters or remission, a hatred of race which demands to be appeased by an ocean of blood and tears; the ruin of two flourishing countries, perhaps, contemplated, and the world and civilization in Europe regarded as half a century. I was returning from Germany three days after the declaration of war made by the Duc de Gramont to the French Parliament, and it would be impossible to describe to you the state of fury in which the population on the borders of the Rhine were agitated. I felt, amidst the long trials and agonies of old and dear friends, a mingled with a strange rapidity. I was no longer the friend, the loved companion, but a Frenchman, that is to say, the bug-bear, the abhorred creature above all, by all the German nations. This hatred has broken out in most significant fashion in this sudden union of nations only yesterday enemies, and among whom the wounds inseparable from a recent struggle were not yet cicatrized. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse, countries conquered by Prussia in 1866, and only a short time since filled with a proud and defiant air, are now the allies of one man to the magic power of "Let us save Germany against France!"

BLOCKADED GERMAN PORTS.

Principal Cities, Harbors and Fortresses on the German Coast.

Wilhelmshaven is an extensive fortification on the Jaldie basin, and was selected by the Prussian government, in 1854, for the purpose of establishing there a naval station on the grandest scale. In spite of every difficulty the works have been carried out vigorously, and are now very near completion. The basins are large and capable of floating a fleet of the latest iron-clads. The fortifications are extensive, and the barracks already built and building will comfortably accommodate a respectable army. Two of the great tracks of this establishment are the want of good water, and the circumstance that the ebb tide falls fully twelve feet, thus preventing the largest size of men-of-war from entering the harbor at all except at high tide. The channel is also difficult, but that, in time of war, and as an additional means of defense, is rather desirable than otherwise.

BREMEN AND BREMERHAVEN.

Bremen, situated at the mouth of the river Weser, is a very old town, and one of the richest along the entire German coast. The city wears an old-fashioned look, the streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses queer and antique looking, with a weird making rather a cheerful impression. The former very strong fortifications have been abandoned and turned into a delightful park and promenade. The city has been rapidly growing during the last twenty-five years, since the development of its extensive trade with the United States, the coast by earthworks, mercurials, the support of Bremen and some twenty miles further down the river towards the North Sea. Bremen and Bremerhaven are connected also by rail, and all the principal shipping business is transacted at Bremerhaven. No large vessels or steamers ascend the Weser to Bremen. Bremerhaven, opposite to the latter place is Fort Wilhelm, a small but strong fortification. The coast defenses otherwise are said to be complete. Bremen has now 100,000 inhabitants, and Bremerhaven about 10,000.

HAMBURG AND CUXHAVEN.

Hamburg is, by far, the largest and richest city along the entire German coast. For vessels for many centuries have traversed the coast, and the merchants congregate among the richest of Europe. The city is situated at the mouth of the river Elbe, and has now 230,000 inhabitants. The fortifications in the immediate neighborhood of the town amount to little or nothing, and it has to be defended further towards the coast by earthworks, coast batteries, and so forth, which have been amply supplied. Cuxhaven bears towards Hamburg about the same relation as Bremerhaven towards Bremen. It is a small place, only with about 1,500 inhabitants, but it has a good harbor, extensive dry docks, and an active and enterprising sea-faring population.

CITY AND HARBOR OF KIEL.

This most important town of 18,000 inhabitants, with its still more important harbor and safe harbor, is situated on a bay of the Baltic. It is the chief port of the province of Schleswig, lately acquired by Prussia, and this power is now rapidly turning this important prize into a first-class naval station. The town itself has always been rich, and largely engaged in trades and manufactures of every description.

LUBECK.

A town of 45,000 inhabitants, is one of the oldest, and used to be one of the wealthiest of North Germany. Formerly the fortifications were very strong, but they are no longer, and they have for many years been only devoted to mercantile and industrial pursuits.

STRASBURG.

With 25,000 inhabitants, is also an old town, and of great historical renown for having baffled all attempts of the great Wallenstein, who tried very hard to capture it. The city is entirely surrounded by ramparts and an arm of the sea, and accessible only by means of bridges. It was formerly and is now a very strong place, but fortified more by nature than by art, and has a good harbor, of considerable strategical importance.

The Prussian army in France is in three grand divisions: The army of the Saar, the army of the Rhine and the army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine, and has 250,000 men, and 300 guns. On the left is the Saar army under Steinmetz, with 70,000 men and 200 guns. On the right is the army of the South, under the Crown Prince, with 250,000 men and 600 guns.

For the Journal.

Mr. Guewarr Holden:
My DEAR OLD FRIEND AND NAMEDAKE:—I'm a old friend to ye, and I haint a gwine to forsake you now in the day of yore adversity. I use to swar by ye, an haw always beleaved you to be a grate man and a onest man; but as mi letter wont git before the publiik I'll be partikular enuff to stait that thar aint monny peple of mi opinion.

I think its one of the meannest things in nature to stick up to a feller while he's got a plenty of whiskee and proply tell you make a phool of him, and then when he has to sign away his propriety to his widder and orfin children in order to keep it, and loses his karkter, to sneek off and turn agin him and not no him.

No, sir, blamed if I dont stiek to ye as long as your yore name is Bill Holden, provided the Ku-Kluxes dont git arter me.

If you are crazy, so much more's the needs fur you to have friends to take keer of you and to give you a decent burry. If ye are akeered—and rite here, Bill, I've got to take serious to you. That's the only way to talk to a skeered man. I want that by managin skeered hoes.

You know the time the Gorgee solgers come to Rolly, don't you? You remember yore pluck held out fust rate tell ye hearn they were a kummin. My fust advice to you on that okasion was to face the musk and dye by the side of them, all covered with glory. You know then I did believe they were a kummin. Afterwards, however, when I bekum satisfide to the contrary, on more sober reflektshun I seed that pluck afore the devil kums is one thing, and pluck arter the devil kums is another thing, and that I had give a peace of advice that want likely to be took, 'tho, under other sirkumstances, it mount of did enuff. Then it was yore Bill that I told you I would stand bye ye as long you take keer of yourself, and I never left you till I seed you sang enuff under Vance's bed.

Well, heilins Bill I how shamed I was of yore arter the skeer got over! Blasted if I hadnt rather of seed you capised held fust rate into a box of rotten eggs than to have hid under the bed of sich a traker and blaggard as that feller Vance. But you couldnt do it, and you was a shaker as Shakespear an I dont think I'll ever forgit it.

"A prudent man foreseeth the danger and hideth himself."